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INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

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The price of each such unit varied between 50,000 and 60,000 DM. Deliveries were as follows:

- 1950: two units of Richter-type
- four units of Nema-type

The current order (to be delivered in May 1953) calls for:
three units of Richter-type;
one unit of Nema type

The firm of NAGEMA (VVB), Berlin-Johannisthal, is also producing such chambers for the USSR.

- e. One hundred heating furnaces (Waermeoefen) were ordered in May 1952 by Soviet officials and later delivered. These furnaces were reportedly for use in a chemical laboratory in the USSR. They were composed of three chambers; they had overall dimensions of 2.20 by 1.20 by 1.20 meters. It was required that they achieve a temperature of 250 degrees centigrade. This purchase was negotiated by two representatives of Tekhnopromimport, Berlin, Vasilev (fnu) and Gorin (fnu). Actual acceptance of the furnaces at the plant was accomplished by Potogalov (fnu).
- f. Testing chambers (Materialpruefschraenke) for testing textiles, rubber, and steel. Specifications called for a range of temperature from plus 100 degrees centigrade to minus 70 degrees centigrade. The chambers for testing textiles and rubber were known by the designation "ZIGIT", while those for testing metals were referred to as 30-ton machines. The measuring instruments with which the chambers were fitted were delivered by the Schopper firm in Leipzig. A total of fifteen ZIGIT chambers were delivered in 1952, and a total of six of the 30-ton machines were also delivered in that year. The 1953 order calls for five ZIGIT machines plus two 30-ton machines. As of April 1953 two additional orders for these chambers were expected. All the above chambers were for delivery to the USSR and China, with the exception of one ZIGIT [redacted]
- g. 134 collapsible cells (zerlegbare Zellen) with a capacity of 4.3 cubic meters were delivered to the USSR in 1950, in collaboration with the firm of VEB Haubold.
- h. Fifty collapsible cooling cells with a capacity of nine cubic meters were delivered to the USSR at the end of 1950, in collaboration with the Nema firm.

- 3. The following Soviet acceptance personnel were concerned with purchases from the firm:

- a. Major Friedmann (fnu), a representative of the Soviet Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, dealt with the firm from October 1945 to late 1948, visiting the firm about every two weeks during that period. Friedmann was responsible for accepting all research orders placed with the firm, as carried out there by Dr. Altenkirch, an expert in the adsorption field. Friedmann was an expert in refrigeration engineering. Friedmann was joined for two days in April 1946 at the Kaelte-Technik plant by the reportedly well-known Soviet refrigerating engineer Professor Shevaldishev (fnu) for discussions of the cooling cells being ordered by the USSR. Friedmann spent most of his time as acceptance engineer on the premises of the Hallesche Maschinenfabrik, which was at that time an SAG factory.

- b. Chief Engineer (Ober-Ingenieur) Govorkov (fnu), a representative of the Soviet Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, was commandant of the Kaelte-Technik firm from March to August 1946. He had an excellent grounding in refrigeration engineering. He was transferred in Sept 1946 to the Berlin office of his Ministry, where he remained until mid-1947.

- c. Isayev, (fnu), an engineer, was on the staff of the SAG in Dresden and was responsible for supervision of the activities of several Soviet acceptance engineers in the refrigeration field from early 1947 to late 1951. He served as representative of the Soviet

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Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry after the Berlin office of the latter was dissolved.

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d. Gusev (fnu), chief engineer, was a representative of the Soviet Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry from early 1947 to the end of 1948, serving as acceptance engineer with Kasite-Technik and Nema/Netzschkau.

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e. Pomogalov (fnu), chief engineer, has been the Soviet acceptance engineer responsible for accepting goods from the Kasite-Technik firm since 1949. He is a representative of Tekhnopromimport and responsible to that office in Berlin.

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Pomogalov is responsible for acceptance of Soviet orders from thirteen plants located in Saxony and Thuringia. Those plants include:

Kasite-Technik, Zwickau
Zwickauer Maschinenfabrik
Nema, Netzschkau
Kasite, Zwickau
Kasite und Industriemaschinen, Zwickau
Humboldt, Chemnitz
ISK, Scharfstein

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f. The Soviet Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry maintained an office in Berlin-Weissensee, Brauberg Strasse 1-6, during the period from 1946-1950, on the premises of the former Rudolf Janka factory.

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d. Major Chemodanov (fnu) was on the staff of Kobulashvili in Berlin-Weissensee during 1946 and 1947. He was responsible for the procurement of raw materials for firms working on contracts for the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry. He always wore uniform but was not a regular army officer.

e. Lyudov (fnu) was the best theoretical man in the field of refrigeration engineering on the staff of Kobulashvili in Berlin-Weissensee from 1946 to 1950. He was concerned with research and development projects in the refrigeration field.

5. The Berlin office of Tekhnopromimport (Soviet import agency). Pomogalov (see above) is one of the agents of Tekhnopromimport in eastern-Germany.

6. SMA Karlshorst personalities. The following persons in Section II, Reparations Division, SMA Karlshorst, were concerned with orders from the Kaelte-Technik firm:

a. Captain Tukov (fnu) during the period from 1947 to 1950 made about fifteen trips to the Kaelte-Technik firm and arranged for Kaelte-Technik to use the Kaelte-Richter manufacturing processes, build, full black metal, and

b. Maslkyants (fnu), the superior of Tukov, was in Karlshorst from 1943 to late 1951.

7. The Byetov Commission, headed by General Byetov (fnu), maintained an office in Berlin-Koepenick during the period from late 1946 to early 1947. This commission consisted of a group of Soviet specialists who visited a large number of refrigeration firms in East Germany looking for a firm which would agree to manufacture a testing chamber capable of achieving temperatures of plus and minus 100 degrees centigrade in one half hour from room temperature. This requirement was later changed to 24 hours. These testing chambers were allegedly to be used in testing airplane parts.

8. The local industry officer at the Zwickau Komendatura was Major Buchwitz (fnu). Buchwitz was responsible for checking on the progress of all reparations orders under production in firms in the city of Zwickau.

Buchwitz was succeeded by an unidentified officer for a short period, and then, in late 1947, by Lt. Col. Yumashev (fnu). Yumashev remained in this post until the end of 1950.

9. Deliveries to Soviet FPN units. The Kaelte-Technik firm made no significant deliveries to FPN outfits. Such deliveries as were made amounted to ordinary refrigerator repairs for Soviet army units in the Zwickau area.

10. The following orders are among those comprising the 1953 production plan of the Kaelte-Technik firm for shipment to the USSR:

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a. One heat-chamber (Thermo-Kammer) M 31. type WTS 500, at a price of 53,691.30 rubles, to be delivered 31 March 1953. The order was placed by Tekhnopromimport, Moscow, through DIA-Chemische Ausruestungen on 29 July 1952.

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